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BANK EXAMINER GRIFFITH.

Much has been written about C. W. Mosher's peculations. Much that could have been written has been left untold. The full extent of this man's colossal stealings will probably never be known.

Elsewhere in this issue of THE COURIER a few items are given, the sum of which makes it appear that Mosher took fully, if not quite \$2,000,000, and the larger part of this sum was stolen within a year of the collapse of the Capital National bank.

Perhaps the most unique feature of this remarkable case is the part played by Mr. J. M. Griffith, national bank examiner.

While nearly everybody else connected in any way with the bank or with Mosher's operations, has been accused, Griffith, the man who, for years, made frequent examinations of the bank, has been allowed, somehow, to escape any very serious criticism.

And this gentleman who allowed the Capital National bank to "fall" under his very nose, who, unless he is a lowering fool, must have known what was going on, is retained by the government, and at the present time has charge, with Mr. Howey, the other examiner, of the Nebraska district.

Mr. Griffith narrowly escaped indictment by the federal grand jury. It is true; but since that time he has had that mysterious protection that is thrown around the whole band of the Mosher cohorts. He stood in with the gang, and now the gang is protecting him.

Mr. Griffith was appointed under Mr. Cleveland's former administration. If the facts concerning his retention in office since that time, the herculean efforts of A. S. Paddock, prompted by C. W. Mosher, were known, some light might be thrown on the relations between Mr. Griffith and Mr. Mosher.

Employees of the Capital National bank have testified that they knew the books of the institution were being tampered with, and yet Mr. Griffith knew nothing about it or at least that is what he would have us understand.

Fraudulent notes of the Western Manufacturing company to the amount of nearly \$400,000 passed through the bank, and yet the examiner, apparently, never suspected anything.

Nearly every statement of the Capital National bank in recent years was "doctored," the books of the bank were jockeyed in every conceivable manner, the accounts were twisted, and Mosher stole two million dollars, and yet Mr. Griffith, the officer of the government, who is paid to protect the interests of the public, set his approval on every transaction and allowed Mosher to pursue his own course.

No banker will seriously contend that it was possible for Griffith not to have known that something was radically wrong, and yet this precious "examiner" somehow escapes scot free.

It was Griffith who sat on the closing of the bank, informed the public that its assets were in such good condition, and who so zealously pleaded for the officers of the bank.

That Griffith was a full fledged member of the gang, that he deliberately closed his eyes to the rampant robbery taking place in the bank, and allowed the public to be defrauded; that he could have prevented the operations of Mosher and his accomplices by simply doing his duty, that he is participant criminal in the Mosher deal, and that he ought to be removed from office, are opinions very generally entertained, and there seems to be good reason for each of these opinions.

If the comptroller of the currency will do a little investigating about Mr. Griffith's connection with Mr. Mosher and the Capital National bank, he may discover that he has entered upon a very interesting and fruitful study.

THE INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of THE COURIER:
 What is THE COURIER's position on the income tax?

THE COURIER is opposed to the proposed income tax, because this measure is, generally, a disguised, demagogic attempt to fine and plunder industrious and enterprising members of society for the benefit of the incompetent, the idle and the thriftless, who are in consequence poor.

Because it is, as has been said, of the same nature as the agitation in behalf of the free coinage of silver, which is avowedly an agitation for means to rob creditors for the benefit of the debtors by diminishing the amount of value required for the fulfillment of the debtors' contracts.

Because it would make drafts on the earnings of professional men and on the capital of employers, and allow the money invested in so-called unproductive real estate, which may be doubling in value every five or ten years, through the efforts and enterprise of others, to go free.

Because we do not believe in a policy that would impose a fine or punishment on activity and enterprise and put a premium on apathetic indolence.

Because we do not believe that there should be discrimination against the man who invests his money in industrial and other enterprises that give employment to his fellowmen.

Because it would leave 10,000,000 voters untaxed and make 100,000 pay into the government \$30,000,000 annually for the benefit of the 10,000,000.

Because, if incomes below \$4,000 are to be exempt, there is no good reason why incomes below \$40,000 should not also be exempt.

Because every citizen of this country, be he rich or poor, receives the same protection of the government, and shares equally with all other citizens, the privileges and benefits of the governmental organization, and therefore, all should pay their proportionate share of the expense of the same.

Because we believe with Adam Smith, that "the expense of government to the individuals of a great nation is like the expense of management to the joint tenants of a great estate, who are all obliged to pay their respective interests in the estate."

Because one of the features of the bill is as follows: "That every collector shall, from time to time, cause his deputies to proceed through every part of his district and inquire after and concerning all persons therein who are liable to pay any internal revenue tax, and all persons owning or having the care or management of any objects liable to pay any tax, and to make a list of such persons and enumerate said objects." Such a provision, as will clearly be seen, is an outrage. Every man's business under a rule of this kind would be, practically, public property. Important private business facts would be hawked in the public market.

Because, in connection with the above, there is a further provision, as follows: "Sec. 65. That it shall be the duty of every corporation doing business for profit, to keep full, regular and accurate books of accounts, upon which all its transactions shall be entered from day to day, in regular order, which book shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the assessors and inspectors appointed in pursuance of this act."

Because it is an imposition and an intrusion.

CALHOUN HIMSELF AGAIN.

When Major Calhoun writes what he thinks his *Herald* becomes decidedly interesting.

The other day the *News*, of Nebraska City, evidenced some perturbation over the appointment by Secretary Morton of a republican to the highly responsible and lucrative office of meat tapper, and the *Herald*, in noting its contemporary's agitation, proceeds to relieve itself with the old time facility and force.

When Major Calhoun, along with Mr. Huff and Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Oppenheimer and the rest, were hanging on hooks in the political cooking room, and Mr. Cleveland was getting ready to appoint Mr. Harley, there was a noticeable repression in the erstwhile lively *Herald*. This article in last week's issue is the first evidence we have that Major Calhoun has again taken up the axe and is once more hewing to the line, regardless of where the chips may fall.

The major's eyes are opened by the appointment of a republican meat tapper at Nebraska City, and he sees a great conspiracy for "the sale and delivery of the democratic party." The editor of the *Herald* says: "The scheme embraces the election of a republican president in '06, who will continue the Cleveland regime, as Cleveland continued that of Ben Harrison."

The major's imagination is a looloo. And there is something funny about his imagination. When he imagines anything he is convinced that is so.

How Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Morton and the administration will catch it from now on! How the major's mine of imagery and eloquence will open up, and how anathemas and skillfully disguised cues words will roll out on the offending democrats!

The *Herald*, which, if the major had secured the post office, would have been very dry and unprofitable reading, from this on will scintillate, and we advise everybody to subscribe at once for the major's paper.

Calhoun unbowed and mad is worth a good deal more than \$1 a year.

LINCOLN SOCIETY.

Lincoln is still looking in some of the metropolitan trills that dangle so conspicuously from Omaha's skirts.

And perhaps our society has not the same measure of ostentatious display that characterizes society in Omaha.

We are a plain people in this quiet

town of Lincoln, and our comings and goings are not accompanied by the ceremony and disturbance that are to be found in other larger and noisier places. We have not much formality, but a good deal of cordiality, and we have not reached the point where admission to the mysterious circle known as society is dependant on the magnitude of the applicant's certificates of deposit.

Lincoln is a very democratic town. Popularity and respect are not measured by piles of brick and stone and check book facilities.

When Lincoln first began to assume importance as an educational center, it was predicted that the influence of the university and the various other educational institutions would have a direct bearing on the social life of the people. This influence has been felt to a greater extent within the last two years than ever before, and owing, in large measure, to the liberal policy of the university, and the individual action of members of its faculty, it is certain that this influence will continue to increase.

Society in Lincoln ought to be marked by its culture, and any one who is at all familiar with the social life of our people must acknowledge that Lincoln has a decided advantage over many western towns in this respect.

In no city of anything like its size, outside of New England, can there be found a like interest in learning, a like development and promise in educational matters, and Lincoln is only in its first stages of infancy as yet.

When the University of Nebraska and the sister colleges of various character shall have attained a maturer age, and this city shall have been filled with graduates of these institutions, and large numbers of the finest specialists in all departments of learning shall have their residence here, diffusing a spirit of genuine culture, society in Lincoln, coming under the immediate influence of this intellectual growth and vigor, must be elevated and broadened to a point quite beyond the reach of the average western city.

This movement has already begun, and if today Lincoln does not offer unusual advantages to those who would settle within her borders, in the attractiveness and worth of its society, the time is fast approaching when this must be reckoned among the first of Lincoln's facilities for enjoyment and profit, and become one of the city's distinguishing characteristics.

A SWIFT NEBRASKAN.

Buffalo Bill could give any Nebraska politician valuable points.

When it comes to keeping himself to the front he is a thousand miles ahead of Church Howe, who is generally considered no slouch in this respect; and Van Wyck and William Leese are simply not in his class at all.

After Buffalo William finally closed the world's fair and the wild west show he tucked his lucra in his belt and headed for Nebraska. Reaching his home in North Platte he painted the town a gorgeous hue, put himself in evidence at a XXX banquet and presented checks to the churches.

Then he went to New York and had himself featured in the glibble metropolitan newspapers as a candidate for governor.

Then he declined to be governor, with an appropriate accompaniment of gusto.

Then he came back again for a rest. Then he went east once more, and had it announced that he would launch 500 Philadelphia Quakers, bring them to Nebraska and plant them on his land at North Platte.

Then he came in contact with Fred May in a Washington restaurant, and knocked a couple of men under the table, with the ease that a Jersey mosquito picks his teeth with a crowbar.

All of which goes to show that Nebraska has some citizens who are pretty swift people.

We are informed by Mr. Cody's press agent that Bill will visit Nebraska in a few days. He will stop at Omaha and throw Mr. Rosewater into the Missouri River, set fire to a few business blocks, ride a South Omaha steer through the streets of the metropolis, and, riding to Lincoln on a cow catcher, he will take possession of the state house, and proclaim the millenium with red fire and music by the muese band.

For a man who knows how to keep public attention centered on himself commend us to the Honorable William F. Cody. We can imagine the disgust of Church Howe and Van Wyck and Leese and Jay Burrows and W. J. Bryan and Senator Allen as they witness the successful plays of the wild ranger of the Nebraska sand hills.

THERE is a rumor that Major J. D. Calhoun will secure possession of the *Call* and make it a democratic newspaper. We do not know anything about the major's intentions in this matter; but we are forced to remark that should the major adopt the *Call* it would require very little effort to make it democratic. It is already populist and anti-republican, and populists and anti-republicans are transformed into democrats very readily.

If you want to get rid of the suppliant for charity offer to put him to work.

MAYOR WREIN's attempt next Thursday to make Lincoln like the beautiful snow is awaited with deep interest. THE COURIER has promised to place no discouragement in the mayor's way, and we will keep our promise, in the meantime assuring His Honor that he has our most distinguished consideration.

If THE CITIZENS of Lincoln will back up the newspapers and insist on the nomination of clean, practical, economy-loving business men for councilmen, it will be possible to accomplish valuable results. There isn't very much time to lose. In a few weeks the states will all have been made, and it will be difficult then to accomplish anything. Now is the time for action.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN M. THAYER always speaks to the point. His article in this issue of THE COURIER on the policy of the Cleveland administration toward Hawaii, and contrasting it with the former policy of the democratic party regarding the acquisition of new territory, is of historical interest, and is a forcible expression on a most important subject.

THERE is a prospect that unless some effective work is done, the state fair to be held in Lincoln the coming September will be the last one held in this city for some time. The state fair is too valuable to lose, and Lincoln cannot afford to let it go to any other city.

New Book by Henry Wood.

Messrs. Lee and Shepard have issued a new book by Henry Wood, author of "Ideal Suggestions," "God's Image in Man," "Edward Burton," etc., under a novel title. Its purpose is to outline a political economy which is practical and natural rather than theoretical and artificial, being a study of inherent laws and principles. In 1877 this author issued a volume entitled, "Natural Law in the Business World," which was well received and passed through several editions. The present book is not a revised edition, but substantially a new book of double the size.

The titles of a few of the twenty-four chapters will give some idea of its contents. Among them are, The Law of Co-operation, The Law of Competition, Combinations of Capital, Combinations of Labor, Profit Sharing, Socialism, Economic Legislation, Can Capital and Labor be Harmonized? The Distribution of Wealth, The Centralization of Business, Booms and Panics, Money and Coinage, Tariffs and Protection, Industrial Education, etc.

Political Economy is interpreted from the standpoint of evolution and natural law. The idealism and optimism of this book strongly distinguish it from many of the pessimistic treatises of the present time.

Mr. Wood has the faculty of rendering this usually dry subject not only instructive but positively entertaining. He has given many years of careful study to the practical phases of social economics, in their relation to natural law, and each chapter is thoroughly original and telling in its special department.

The Political Economy of Natural Law. By Henry Wood. Boston, Lee and Shepard, \$1.25.

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MUSIC IN HER.

On the open piano the cat ran the scale as she gaily

kept time with the wag of her tail. The sound brought the mistress with haste to the room, and the cat left the keys on the end of a broom. On the railroad they tied her tight down to the track, but the train cut the rope and the kitty came back. Now out on the housetop she plays as she

sings, for her system is padded with violin strings.

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KID GLOVES. Slightly damaged, Slightly soiled, 30c Pair! Ladies' Suede Mosquitaire Gloves, 75c Pair. Ladies' and Children's Woolen Mit- tens at 12½, 10, 25 and 15c.	Turkey red Table Damask, extra heavy. Special price, 21c Yard. Red and White all wool Flannel, 17c Yard. Good for Underwear.
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